Introduction:

Current Education System in Rural Area

India is a village country and mostly in Maharashtra, the majority of the population lives in villages. In current days, developing countries like India, the rural and village form 87% of the total school, of which 90% are run by the government with financial aid, and the rest of the school are unaided. In Indian education, school offers education in four phases: primary, upper primary, secondary, and higher secondary. Learning is an important component of life, and no human being is able to survive properly without education. But in this education system, many disadvantages like infrastructure, less facility, old method of teaching, book-oriented, poor knowledge of subject, less student interest. This is the many problem occur in current education system. In the current scenario, the condition of rural education is undeveloped stage, in some villages there are very few government schools, and children travel great distances to avail these facilities, and most of the schools cannot provide computer education due to insufficient resources. In some government schools which have computer labs, they are in bad condition like not properly software installed on the system, because no computer teacher is appointed for rural school by the government. The quality of ICT education is poor in rural areas. Due to this reason, student interest in education decreases, and this education is not feasible and not reliable in the 21st century. And current education system in rural areas is classroom-oriented, but in this way, poor students cannot purchase the proper books and not regularly attended the lecture due to the old method of teaching.

In traditional learning, many learning disabilities. The learning disabilities mean a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations, including conditions such as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia.
Learning Disabilities in Rural education:

Now days in rural education system student can faced many learning disabilities. Learning disabilities are neurologically based processing problem. This processing problem can interface with learning basic skills such as reading, writing, and math.

Types of Learning Disabilities.

**Dyslexia**: A language and reading disability it is also a general term for disorders that involve difficulty in learning to read or interpret words, letters, and other symbols, but that do not affect general intelligence.

**Dyscalculia**: Problems with arithmetic and math concepts. It’s a specific learning disability that affects a person’s ability to understand numbers and learn math facts. Individuals with this type of LD may also have poor comprehension of math symbols, may struggle with memorizing and organizing numbers, have difficulty telling time, or have trouble with counting.

**Dysgraphia**: A writing disorder resulting in illegibility. A specific learning disability that affects a person’s handwriting ability and fine motor skills. Problems may include illegible handwriting, inconsistent spacing, poor spatial planning on paper, poor spelling, and difficulty composing writing as well as thinking and writing at the same time.

**Dyspraxia (Sensory Integration Disorder)**: Problems with motor coordination. A disorder that is characterized by difficulty in muscle control, which causes problems with movement and coordination, language and speech, and can affect learning. Although not a learning disability, dyspraxia often exists along with dyslexia, dyscalculia or ADHD.

**Central Auditory Processing Disorder**: Difficulty processing and remembering language-related tasks. Also known as Central Auditory Processing Disorder, this is a condition that adversely affects how sound that travels unimpeded through the ear is processed or interpreted by the brain.
**Non-Verbal Learning Disorders:** Trouble with nonverbal cues, e.g., body language; poor coordination, clumsy

**Visual Perceptual/Visual Motor Deficit:** Reverses letters; cannot copy accurately;

**Language Disorders (Aphasia/Dysphasia):** Trouble understanding spoken language; poor reading comprehension

**Introduction to Cloud Computing:**

Cloud computing is internet based development and use of computing technology. Cloud computing is computing model based on network is specially based on internet & whose task is to ensure that user or client can simply use the computing resources or demand and pay money according to there usage. By metering pattern like electricity consumption. In rural area when government school can implement cloud based e-learning for improving the education quality and solve learning disabilities in rural area and student interest in education because student can access the video, expertise lectures, education software, educational materials using cloud based e-learning model. Cloud based e-learning is a combination of learning services and technology to provide high value integrated learning, anytime, any place. In this way we can solving problem of learning disabilities and enhance the traditional learning.